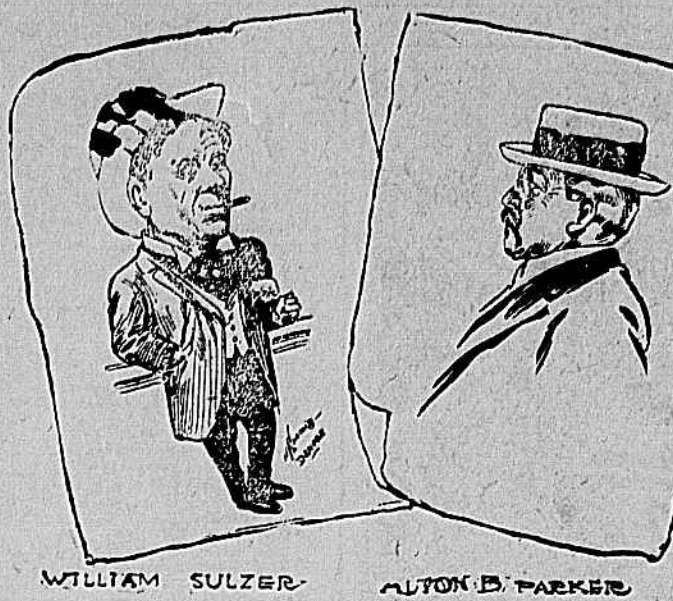


Guffey Ousted by Overwhelming Vote at the Night Session



WILLIAM SULZER

ANTON B. PARKER

HOBSON GREETED BY GROANS AND CHEERS

Declares President Roosevelt Believes War With Japan is Near—Majority of Virginia Delegation Votes for Guffey.

CONVENTION HALL, DENVER, July 2.—At the night session the galleries were well filled long before the first delegates and alternates began to make their appearance. The cowboy band, unfatigued by its strenuous afternoon's work, entertained the assembling delegates and spectators with a long program of popular selections. Under the glow of thousands of electric bulbs, the convention hall showed to its best advantage.

Hobson Speaks.
After a short conference, the convention officials decided that no work should be undertaken to-night, except to consider the report of the credentials committee. Debate on the majority and minority reports it was agreed should be limited to thirty minutes each side. The report of the committee on permanent organization and the speech of Mr. Clayton went over until to-morrow.

It was 8:37 o'clock when the business of the evening was taken up. Mr. Ormrod, of Florida, was recognized to move that Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Alabama, be invited to address the convention. Mingled with cheers for "Hobson, Hobson" were many cries of "No, No."

Chairman Bell put the motion to a viva voce vote, and there was a rousing storm of "ayes" and "noes." The chairman declared the motion carried. Cheers and a few hisses followed Hobson to the stand, but he received a warm welcome as he stood behind Chairman Bell.

He declared that he would not venture to make an address, and he did not feel it his duty to do so, but simply to deliver himself of the truth as he believed he saw it. He then began at some length to lead up to a discussion of the Japanese incidents of several months ago at Vancouver and San Francisco.

In concluding his address, Congressman Hobson declared that the Democratic party was successful in the election, he believed that it would before the end of four years have a great foreign war on its hands.

Instantly there came from the convention a chorus of mingled groans, catcalls, hisses and cries of "No, no."

"My countrymen, my message is nearly through," said Captain Hobson. A cry of "Amen" sent a gale of laughter over the hall.

"I want to say to you," went on Captain Hobson, "that no very long time the President of the United States said in my presence: 'There exists the greatest probability of a war with Japan.'"

"No, no; come off," shouted the crowd, and there was an outburst of cries which continued for several minutes.

"If this great war comes," said Captain Hobson, with intense earnestness, "the party upon which the responsibility lies will be ground to powder. I believe that at this juncture we should place the responsibility where it belongs—upon the party which is now in power, and which has neglected to provide adequate coast defenses."

Captain Hobson finally closed with a plea that when the Democrats accede to power in the nation they prepare so thoroughly to ward off war as to bring about dawn of peace and good will toward men throughout all the world.

"The chair wishes to say a word or two," said Mr. Bell, and then added: "The chair hails from the Pacific coast, and up to the present moment he has seen no occasion to enlist."

Laughter greeted the remark, which turned into applause when he said:

"If we have our way out on the Pacific coast, we will have a big enough navy to protect our coast."

Colonel Haldeman, of Kentucky, was recognized by the chair, and he proceeded to take issue with Captain Hobson, declaring that the United States has twenty-two first-class battleships and Japan but sixteen.

"And I want to say that we are not afraid of Japan or anybody else on the face of the globe," concluded Colonel Haldeman, amid applause.

John Taylor Speaks.
While the convention was waiting for the committee on credentials to report, Charles A. Towne, of New York, was introduced. His address was brief and he left the platform with the distinctly expressed good will of the convention.

"Taylor, Taylor," cried many of the delegates.
Senator Taylor, of Tennessee, was escorted to the stage by a number of his constituents. He was introduced by Chairman Bell amid cheering.

"I have only a few words to say, a brief message to the South," said he. "That message is this: 'Wipe out the sectional line so far as politics is concerned.' We are one people of one common impulse. Nothing can win out that."

"The great conflict which put 'Yankee Doodle' on the pension list and 'Dixie' on crutches could not wipe it out. We are all one people still. Let us nominate the plumed knight of the West, who has grown stronger through two defeats, and who comes before the people to-day as the almost unanimous choice of the Democrats as the standard-bearer. For Vice-President, we



ARRIVAL OF CHARLES E. MURR IN DENVER

Wrathful Bryanites Wreck Taft Banner

LINCOLN, NEB., July 2.—The Taft banner, which was stretched across a street near Twelfth, and which has excited the wrath of many Bryan supporters here, was cut down at midnight to-night. The news of the occurrence caused no particular surprise, as threats of such action had been freely made.

The occurrence was not accompanied by any demonstration, as few people were on the street. The wreckage of the banner caught in telephone and telegraph wires, and is suspended in a limp bundle about ten feet above the street.

of Maryland, who read the minority report, which recommended that the delegates from the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts of Pennsylvania holding seats in the convention be declared lawfully entitled to such seats. In support of the recommendation, the minority gave the following reasons:

"First, that there was no evidence adduced by the contestants before the committee to support their claim to said seats.

"Second, that the contestants produced no credentials conducive to credit them in any way to membership in this convention.

"Third, that they made no protest or appeal to any convention of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, or to any (ritual or functional) of said party, or to any county in said State, as provided by the primary election law of the State.

"Fourth, that the credentials of said contestants were unexceptional in every particular, and that abundant proof of their right to the seats was adduced.

"The action of the majority of the committee is a staggering blow at the independence of the Democracy of a sovereign State. This convention can rest upon no other foundation than the supremacy within State lines of the party organization of every State.

"We, therefore, recommend that the said contestants retain the seats herebefore awarded them by a legitimized Democratic primary and endorsed by the National Democratic Committee.

The report is signed by the representatives of the following States: Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Louisiana, Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Minnesota, Delaware, New Hampshire, Kentucky and West Virginia.

The statement that the action of the majority of the committee was a staggering blow at the Democracy of a sovereign State called forth cheers from the delegates. The motion was promptly seconded.

Argument Begins.
Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, moved that debate be limited to thirty minutes on either side. Mr. Kern, of Indiana, seconded the motion, which was carried.

The chairman recognized Chairman Callahan, of the credentials committee,

as the first speaker in behalf of the majority report.

Mr. Callahan began by saying that the time allowed the majority would be divided between himself and Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, the latter closing the debate. He declared the evidence showed that the Philadelphia Guffey faction brought a host of Republicans to the Democratic primary polls, the evidence of which was supported by undisputed affidavits.

"When we consider all the evidence," he concluded, "it is impossible to escape the conclusion that the Democracy of Philadelphia had been kept at home by an alliance of one element of the Democracy with the dominant Republican machine in that city. We were urged that expediencies of harmony required that we should shut our eyes to these irregularities, but no set of men with a spark of justice in their breast could do other than we have done."

The first speaker for the minority report was Mr. Straus. He asked that the substitution of the minority for the majority report be on the ground that the majority report was an attack upon the rights of the Democrats of the sovereign State.

The New York delegation showed marked signs of sympathy with the minority report as Mr. Straus went on. They cheered him lustily, as did many other delegates, notably those of Pennsylvania, who he said that any man who had read law for a few weeks knew that to deprive delegates of their seats, it must be shown that enough illegal votes had been cast at the election to change the result, and no evidence of this kind, he declared, had been heard by the credentials committee.

Mr. Straus received an ovation as he left the stand.

Bellamy Takes Stern.
To conclude the argument in behalf of the minority report, the chair recognized John D. Bellamy, of North Carolina, one of the signers of the document. He declared the credentials brought absolutely no sort of credit to the majority report as a substitute, and his motion was promptly seconded.

The statement that the action of the majority of the committee was a staggering blow at the Democracy of a sovereign State called forth cheers from the delegates. The motion was promptly seconded.

The report is signed by the representatives of the following States: Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Louisiana, Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Minnesota, Delaware, New Hampshire, Kentucky and West Virginia.

The statement that the action of the majority of the committee was a staggering blow at the Democracy of a sovereign State called forth cheers from the delegates. The motion was promptly seconded.

The report is signed by the representatives of the following States: Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Louisiana, Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Minnesota, Delaware, New Hampshire, Kentucky and West Virginia.

The statement that the action of the majority of the committee was a staggering blow at the Democracy of a sovereign State called forth cheers from the delegates. The motion was promptly seconded.

The report is signed by the representatives of the following States: Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Louisiana, Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Minnesota, Delaware, New Hampshire, Kentucky and West Virginia.

The statement that the action of the majority of the committee was a staggering blow at the Democracy of a sovereign State called forth cheers from the delegates. The motion was promptly seconded.

The report is signed by the representatives of the following States: Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Louisiana, Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Minnesota, Delaware, New Hampshire, Kentucky and West Virginia.

The statement that the action of the majority of the committee was a staggering blow at the Democracy of a sovereign State called forth cheers from the delegates. The motion was promptly seconded.

The report is signed by the representatives of the following States: Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Louisiana, Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Minnesota, Delaware, New Hampshire, Kentucky and West Virginia.

The statement that the action of the majority of the committee was a staggering blow at the Democracy of a sovereign State called forth cheers from the delegates. The motion was promptly seconded.

The report is signed by the representatives of the following States: Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Louisiana, Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Minnesota, Delaware, New Hampshire, Kentucky and West Virginia.

The statement that the action of the majority of the committee was a staggering blow at the Democracy of a sovereign State called forth cheers from the delegates. The motion was promptly seconded.

The report is signed by the representatives of the following States: Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Louisiana, Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Minnesota, Delaware, New Hampshire, Kentucky and West Virginia.

The statement that the action of the majority of the committee was a staggering blow at the Democracy of a sovereign State called forth cheers from the delegates. The motion was promptly seconded.

The report is signed by the representatives of the following States: Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Louisiana, Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Minnesota, Delaware, New Hampshire, Kentucky and West Virginia.

The statement that the action of the majority of the committee was a staggering blow at the Democracy of a sovereign State called forth cheers from the delegates. The motion was promptly seconded.

The report is signed by the representatives of the following States: Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Louisiana, Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Minnesota, Delaware, New Hampshire, Kentucky and West Virginia.

unit rule, cast fifty-four votes for the minority.

When Indiana was reached Chairman Kern announced: "Indiana does not vote under the unit rule, but individually casts her thirty votes."

Louisiana voted aye solidly. Maine cast eleven votes for the minority and one for the majority.

Michigan was divided, but the unit rule carried her over to the side of the majority report.

Nebraska naturally went for the majority, as did Nevada.

New Jersey stood 13 for the minority, 3 for the majority, 8 delegates being absent.

New York threw its full strength of 78 votes with the Guffey faction. Oklahoma gave her 18 votes for the majority report.

Virginia for Guffey.

When Pennsylvania was reached, a demand was made for a poll of the delegation. The poll resulted: Yea, 37; nay, 28; absent, 2; not voting, 1. Other States voted as follows:

South Carolina—Yea, 4; nay, 12; absent, 2.

South Dakota—Yea, 8.

Tennessee—Yea, 12; nay, 12.

Texas—Yea, 36.

Utah—Yea, 6.

Vermont—Yea, 3; nay, 5.

Virginia—Yea, 22; nay, 2.

Washington—Yea, 10.

West Virginia—Yea, 13; nay, 11.

Wisconsin—Yea, 26.

Wyoming—Yea, 6.

Alaska—Yea, 6.

District of Columbia—Yea, 6.

Hawaii—Yea, 5.

New Mexico—Yea, 6.

Porto Rico—Yea, 6.

Rhode Island—Yea, 5; nay, 3.

Idaho announced that it desired to change its vote from six for the majority report to two for the minority report and four for the majority.



J. DUNN OF OMAHA WHO WILL NOMINATE BRYAN

BIRD S. COLER

LABOR CHIEFS FAVOR INJUNCTION PLANK

Committee Will Report Full Draft of Platform at Meeting to Be Held This Morning. Bryan's Views.

(Continued From First Page.)

raise the price of pulp and of paper and to impose more tax upon knowledge.

"We therefore demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on wood pulp, print paper, lumber, logs, wood and timber, placing the same on the free list."

Preamble Adopted.

The full subcommittee gave considerable time to the subject of a preamble for the platform, and there was a good deal of rivalry between the preamble of the New York platform and that of the Nebraska platform, the former being championed by Judge Parker and the latter by former Senator Pettigrew and others. Ultimately the Nebraska language was accepted because of its brevity. It is as follows:

"We, the representatives of the Democracy of the United States in national convention assembled, reaffirm our faith in and pledge our loyalty to the principles of our party.

"We rejoice at the increasing signs of an awakening throughout the country. The various investigations have traced graft and political corruption to the representatives of predatory wealth, and laid bare the unscrupulous methods by which they have debauched elections and preyed upon the defenseless public through the subversive of officials whom they have raised to place and power.

"The conscience of the nation is now aroused, and must be appealed to, to free the government from the grip of those who have made it a business asset of the favor-seeking corporations; it must become again a people's government, and be administered in all its departments according to the Jeffersonian maxim 'equal rights to all and special privileges to none.'"

"We demand the speedy enactment of a law that will prevent further immigration of Oriental laborers into these United States."

Bryan Presents Views.
William J. Bryan's views as to what the platform should contain are fully before the subcommittee. Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, suggested the resolutions committee and of the subcommittee, spent more than an hour during the early hours of the morning reading to the group of men who constitute the subcommittee what Mr. Bryan had written in the form of planks and what he had telegraphed to the party members as suggestions for planks, the particular phrasing of which is left to the committee should it be deemed wise to incorporate the suggestions.

Mr. Bryan's views of the junction plank as thus transmitted are that the plank should begin with the statement that the party resents any attempt at reflection upon the judiciary of the country; that not only are the courts themselves created by law, but their jurisdiction and authority are defined by law, as well as their rules of procedure. The position of the party on this subject in the platforms of 1896, 1900 and 1904 is to be indorsed, the further provision made that in contempt cases, the trial is to be before any judge other than the one issuing writs, and most important, the plank is to declare that no injunction of the Federal law requiring notice to be given before such preliminary injunctions shall issue, precisely as it existed prior to 1874. Mr. Bryan made a subsequent suggestion for this plank to the effect that it might be well to provide that no injunction of restraining order shall remain in force for a period longer than three days, and that the hearing of such order shall be before two judges.

Misuse of Patronage.
Mr. Bryan also believes an expression should be made to the effect that circuit and district courts should not have the power to suspend the appeals of the State; that the right of appeal in such cases should lie. Mr. Bryan asserts that the Treasury funds were used as an emergency aid to force through Congress a bill which has failed to give protection to the 15,000,000 depositors of the country. The belief is expressed that the needs of commerce require an emergency currency; that such currency should be issued and controlled by the Federal government, and loaned to national and State banks under proper guarantee.

"We favor the postal savings bank if the guarantee bank cannot be secured." is the termination of their proposed plank, and Mr. Bryan made it clear to the committee that this qualifying language should be used in the indorsement of the postal savings bank proposition.

Another plank which Mr. Bryan has suggested in confidence to the subcommittee, but concerning which he expresses some doubt as to the wisdom of its promulgation is headed "The Misuse of Patronage."

It condemns as a violation of the spirit of our institutions the action of the chief executive to secure the nomination of one of his Cabinet officers.

The plank continues:

"To force a succession in the present administration on account of race, but the Southern members of the subcommittee expressed the opinion that the declaration of principles would be more acceptable in the Southern States if there attitude on this subject to the party's attitude on this subject. During the discussion some of the members of the committee suggested that there would be no objection to having Mr. Bryan announce his own personal views on this subject in his letter of acceptance in case he should be nominated."

Probably the nearest approach to a clash during the day was on the subject of the courts, when Judge Parker and Senator Pettigrew expressed in sharp language diametrically opposite opinions. Judge Parker presented a plank proclaiming the party's confidence in the Federal courts, and in support of it he made a strong plea. He had no opponent in every branch of the committee suggested that there would be no objection to having Mr. Bryan announce his own personal views on this subject in his letter of acceptance in case he should be nominated."

A conclusion to ignore the question of woman's suffrage was arrived at early in the day.

The plank on Oriental immigration, which required the approval of the subcommittee, was offered by Mr. Inman, of Oregon, and was adopted as follows:

"Oriental laborers are within our borders in vast and increasing numbers, particularly on the Pacific coast. They are being employed by the tens of thousands in every branch of labor, thereby reducing wages and depriving our American citizens of the means of earning a livelihood. We demand the speedy enactment of a law that will prevent further immigration of Oriental laborers into these United States."

Bryan Presents Views.
William J. Bryan's views as to what the platform should contain are fully before the subcommittee. Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, suggested the resolutions committee and of the subcommittee, spent more than an hour during the early hours of the morning reading to the group of men who constitute the subcommittee what Mr. Bryan had written in the form of planks and what he had telegraphed to the party members as suggestions for planks, the particular phrasing of which is left to the committee should it be deemed wise to incorporate the suggestions.

Mr. Bryan's views of the junction plank as thus transmitted are that the plank should begin with the statement that the party resents any attempt at reflection upon the judiciary of the country; that not only are the courts themselves created by law, but their jurisdiction and authority are defined by law, as well as their rules of procedure. The position of the party on this subject in the platforms of 1896, 1900 and 1904 is to be indorsed, the further provision made that in contempt cases, the trial is to be before any judge other than the one issuing writs, and most important, the plank is to declare that no injunction of the Federal law requiring notice to be given before such preliminary injunctions shall issue, precisely as it existed prior to 1874. Mr. Bryan made a subsequent suggestion for this plank to the effect that it might be well to provide that no injunction of restraining order shall remain in force for a period longer than three days, and that the hearing of such order shall be before two judges.

Misuse of Patronage.
Mr. Bryan also believes an expression should be made to the effect that circuit and district courts should not have the power to suspend the appeals of the State; that the right of appeal in such cases should lie. Mr. Bryan asserts that the Treasury funds were used as an emergency aid to force through Congress a bill which has failed to give protection to the 15,000,000 depositors of the country. The belief is expressed that the needs of commerce require an emergency currency; that such currency should be issued and controlled by the Federal government, and loaned to national and State banks under proper guarantee.

"We favor the postal savings bank if the guarantee bank cannot be secured." is the termination of their proposed plank, and Mr. Bryan made it clear to the committee that this qualifying language should be used in the indorsement of the postal savings bank proposition.

Another plank which Mr. Bryan has suggested in confidence to the subcommittee, but concerning which he expresses some doubt as to the wisdom of its promulgation is headed "The Misuse of Patronage."

It condemns as a violation of the spirit of our institutions the action of the chief executive to secure the nomination of one of his Cabinet officers.

The plank continues:

"To force a succession in the present administration on account of race, but the Southern members of the subcommittee expressed the opinion that the declaration of principles would be more acceptable in the Southern States if there attitude on this subject to the party's attitude on this subject. During the discussion some of the members of the committee suggested that there would be no objection to having Mr. Bryan announce his own personal views on this subject in his letter of acceptance in case he should be nominated."

Probably the nearest approach to a clash during the day was on the subject of the courts, when Judge Parker and Senator Pettigrew expressed in sharp language diametrically opposite opinions. Judge Parker presented a plank proclaiming the party's confidence in the Federal courts, and in support of it he made a strong plea. He had no opponent in every branch of the committee suggested that there would be no objection to having Mr. Bryan announce his own personal views on this subject in his letter of acceptance in case he should be nominated."

A conclusion to ignore the question of woman's suffrage was arrived at early in the day.

The plank on Oriental immigration, which required the approval of the subcommittee, was offered by Mr. Inman, of Oregon, and was adopted as follows:

"Oriental laborers are within our borders in vast and increasing numbers, particularly on the Pacific coast. They are being employed by the tens of thousands in every branch of labor, thereby reducing wages and depriving our American citizens of the means of earning a livelihood. We demand the speedy enactment of a law that will prevent further immigration of Oriental laborers into these United States."

Bryan Presents Views.
William J. Bryan's views as to what the platform should contain are fully before the subcommittee. Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, suggested the resolutions committee and of the subcommittee, spent more than an hour during the early hours of the morning reading to the group of men who constitute the subcommittee what Mr. Bryan had written in the form of planks and what he had telegraphed to the party members as suggestions for planks, the particular phrasing of which is left to the committee should it be deemed wise to incorporate the suggestions.

NO LOVE LOST HERE



Col. James M. Guffey

James Kern, of Clearfield

THE RIVALS.

SET CONVENTION WILD



THOMAS P. GAIRE

blind Senator from Oklahoma, whose address precipitated Bryan Demonstration which lasted hour and twenty-seven minutes.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)